personally that President Diaz will arrange for an armistice.

"But Diaz has made similar promise before and has failed to keep them, Madero broke in. "All I care for is to get the bone of contention [Diaz] out of the way. Then let the Mexican nation rule itself. I have said before that I do not want enything. I will do anything, go anywhere, so long as this end is accomplished. That is all I ask."

Felix Martinez said: "As an 'American citizen my only purpose is the welfare of Mexico, from which my country would derive benefit too. You have been fighting for a principle. That principle has been gained. All the questions have been answered. If bloodshed can be stopped it should be done in the name of liberty and humanity.

The Government might be prevailed upon to let you have Juarez and let you

settle the details later." You must all agree that it is time for Diaz to do some sacrificing on his own account and step out," Madero said at the

conclusion of Mr. Martinez's speech. Madero's men are close to the river near El Paso and many of them have been crossing into El Paso to-day for food and

baths, especially the Americans. Provisional President Madero rode down to the Rio Grande, opposite the El Paso smelter, about 9 o'clock this morning, accompanied by his staff of thirty men, all mounted on sleek, blooded horses. They were recognized at once by the crowd on the American side and Madero was cheered as long as he was at the river

Madero wore a suit of English riding cloth and a soft hat and rode a very fine horse. Madero raised his hat in salutation, and the crowd on the American side yelled "viva Madero" and cheered again and again. After watering his horse and waiting for his bodyguard to water their mounts he rode back into the hills, where the insurrectos camp is established. Madero's army surrounds Juarez on

the northwest, west and southwest. The main command is in the mountains in the direction of Rancho Flores almost due west of Juare? Garibaldi's command of over 200 men is northwest of Juarez in the vicinity of Orozco Hill, where the insurrecto artillery is mounted and where the insurrecto chieftain and his lieutenants have been meeting during

Insurrectos reaching El Paso to-day also say that a command is now at Bauche. It is composed of a number of troops who were south of Bauche yesterday and moved up during the night. According to this the troops will be able to attack from three sides of the town at one and at the same time they will be able to keep out of the fire of their own field pieces and their comrades 'rifes.

The only danger to El Paso from rifle balls will be from the men at Bauche if they should attack from the southwest. Bullets fired from that direction might

Bullets fired from that direction might fall into El Paso. The insurrectos de-clare, however, that the Commander in Chief will draw all of his men into the

in Chief will draw all of his men into the hills west and northwest of the city before attacking and that there will be no firing in the direction of El Paso.

It is reported to be the plan to shell the town with artillery first and then to storm it. Some of the men, it is said, are to be moved up close to town, ready for the rush; then the artillery is to fire over their heads. The rush of infantry will follow after the Federals have been demoralized, if the plans of attack carry and the Federals will demoralize.

The Federals will demoralize.

The Federals have no concentrated line around Juarez, and it is thought that the insurrectos will have little trouble in getting into the adobe houses that are scattered over the mesa to the west and south. Once inside these houses, they can do deadly work unless they are located

can do deadly work unless they are located by machine guns, as was done at Casas Additional fortifications have been

Additional fortincations nave been thrown up across lower Comercio street in Juarez, on the return part of the racetrack street car loop. The fortifications are built of creosoted ties and are similar in design to the one that was thrown across Lerdo avenue at Cowboy Park.

A wooden fortification has also been thrown across the approach to Juarez thrown across the approach to Juarez from Bauche and covered with sand bags. The one at the lower end of Comercio street is being covered with sand bags also. It will be manned by the Federals

from the garrison as soon as any indication of attack is seen.

No passes are being demanded of Americans going to Juarez. The passes are only called for from Mexicans who dred rebels have taken possession of Conditional Concordia Made Capital of a Rebel State of Administration.

Mazarlan. Sinaloa, April 20.—Headed by Manuel Salazar more than three hundred rebels have taken possession of Conditional Concordia Made Capital of a Rebel State of the Concordia Made Capital of a Rebel State of the Concordia Made Capital of a Rebel State of the Concordia Made Capital of a Rebel State of the Concordia Made Capital of a Rebel State of the Concordia Made Capital of a Rebel State of the Concordia Made Capital of a Rebel State of the Concordia Made Capital of a Rebel State of the Concordia Made Capital of a Rebel State of the Concordia Made Capital of a Rebel State of the Concordia Made Capital of a Rebel State of the Concordia Made Capital of the Capital of the Concordia Made Capital of the C

are only called for from Mexicans who are not known to the inspectors at the bridges. The shops are open in Juarez as usual, and aside from the excitement of the people, business is being conducted as usual. A number of new foreign flags been unfurled over the homes of The foreign residents.

There are reported to be forty naked
Tarahuamari Indians of Chihuahua with

Madero's main column as sharpshooters.
These Indians are hunters in the hills and mountains around Chihuahua and are said to be crack shots. They are being carried with the column for the

purpose of silencing machine guns.

American Consul T. D. Edwards has notified the Japanese and Chinese residents of Juarez that they may find refuge in the American Consulate if an attack

dents of Juarez that they may find refuge in the American Consulate if an attack is made upon the town. Should there he danger to the consulate, arrangements have been made for the refugees to gather at the immigration station, where they will be permitted to remain until the trouble is all over. Consul Edwards issued the following to-day:

"AMERICAN CONSULATE, CIUDAD JUAREZ, Mexico, April 20, 1911.

"To all foreigners and non-combatants residing in Ciudad Juarez:

"Having received notice authorized by Francisco I. Madero, Jefede la Insurrection Nacional, that an attack on Ciudad Juarez by the insurrecto forces will probably be made within the next few hours, I, therefore, repeat my former warning to all foreigners and non-combatants to seek a place of safety and remain away from said city until order shall have been restored.

restored. "Thos. D. Edwards, American Consul."
This was issued by Consul Edwards in Juarez after he had received the following from Madero:
"To the Consul of the United States in Conductional Juarez and other Consuls

Ciudad Juarez and other Consuls

"I have the honor to notify you that
after twenty-four hours beginning from
midnight to-day, April 19, I may attack
at any moment your city. Will you
kindly please take knowledge of this
notification and also advise the other
Consuls and all the foreign residents of
your city, so that they can take mean your city, so that they can take measures which they judge convenient to avoid the natural consequences which may follow an attack?

Accept the expression of my respect

and consideration.

"Free suffrage and no reelection!

"FRANCISCO I. MADERO.

"The Provisional President of the Mexican

Republic and Chief of the Army Liberation.

Liberation.

"RANCH DE ALORES, April 19, 1911"

The United States troops are closely guarding the border. Regardless of the fact that ammunition and food were smuggled over the river by insurrectos throughout last night the troops captured to-day a total of 26,000 rounds of ammunition and thirteen rifles from insurrectos.

Should additional United States troops be needed in El Paso during the expected battle there will be 800 United States cavalry passing through here Friday for Arizona points. The Sixth Cavalry

CELEBRATING THE WORLD'S PROGRESS Way the first chartered safe deposit company in the world shistory. April 17th to 22nd. A cordial invitation is extended to you—Adv.

You'll Never Know Water's Delights-nor its Benefits -until you've tried

## Rock

A natural, uncharged water from the Famous White Rock Springs at Waukesha, Wis. Nature's own remedy for Kidney, Stomach, and Gouty Complaints At leading Grocers, Druggists,

will reach here at 3 P. M. with ten officers

Restaurants and Cofes

will reach here at 3 P. M. with ten officers, 216 men and 262 horses on board. A platoon of machine guns and men is also carried by the Sixth Cavalry.

Correspondents with Madero's army confirm the report that he has disarmed and placed under arrest the socialistic or "liberal" leaders, adherents of R. Flores Magon, and has sent them to prison at Guerrero, where Abram Gonzalez, Provisional Governor of Chihuahua, has set up his government. These men had about 165 men with them, who have now enlisted under the Madero banner. The liberal leaders had been making all sorts of demands on Madero and had even called the Provisional President a tyrant equal to Diaz. Hence their arrest.

A correspondent declares that the liberal leaders had been making raids cu Mexicans and Americans and were threatening to raid the Mormon colonies. He says that Luis R. Garcia was charged with having lead a head that looted F.

ening to raid the Mormon colonies. He says that Luis R. Garcia was charged with having led a band that looted El Valle of \$20,000 and that this money is to be returned to Madero.

A courier arrived from the rebel ranks this morning with a bundle of personal belongings of the late Oscar G. Creighton, which he took to Miss Frances Hughes of 908 North Kansas street. The bundle included a hat, poncho, watch, two small notebooks and other personal belongings. Capt. Creighton's side arms and sabre were left at the insurrecto camp, as it was not thought safe to bring them over at this time because of danger from arrest at this time because of danger from arrest by the United States soldiers. These, the courier said, would be brought across to Miss Hughes as soon as Juarez was

The man also said that Madero had planned to pension Creighton's family f he succeeded in winning the country for the provisional government. Creigh-ton was engaged to marry Miss Hughes. Creighton was killed while leading an attack on the Federals at Bauche, twelve attack on the rederals at Bauche, twelve miles south of Juarez, on Saturday after-noon. Americans who saw the battle declare that Creighton fought very bravely and that he refused to take shelter.

bravely and that he refused to take shelter, but stood up in the open and poured his fire into the Federal ranks.

They also say that L. Welch, another American, fought very bravely. He lay in the trenches for a time beside Col. Garibaldi, waiting for some insurrecto to be shot so that he could get a rifle. When he finally got one he had only been shooting a few minutes when he was shot shooting a few minutes when he was shot in both hands and disabled. He did not whimper, but smoked a cigarette while

his wounds were being dressed.

Hundreds of El Pasoans line the river banks near El Paso and talk over the stream to the insurrectos.

REYES EXPECTS RECALL. Spain Thinks He Is Going to Take Command of Mexican Troops.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
MADRID. April 20.—Gen. Bernardo Reyes. to be called back to Mexico at any mo- note made public in its own country. ment. This gives color to the report In other words, the political conditions that he is to be asked to take command in Mexico make it opportune for the Diaz of the Mexican troops

TOWNS IN SINALOA TAKEN.

cordia, an important town in this State, which is now serving as provisional capital. Francisco Neibla has been named as prefect, succeeding Juan Fuga.

Not a shot was fired, the government merely changing to rebel hands. From alarm over the supposed unfriendly

country. Preparations for the defence of Mazatlan continue, the hills surround-ing the city being utilized for mounting artillery. The saloons continue closed by order of the authorities.

BRITISH NOT KICKING.

Few Complaints of Conditions in Mexico, House of Commons Hears.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, April 20.-Replying to a quesion in the House of Commons this afteroon McKinnon Wood, Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, said that except in a few isolated cases the Government had received no complaints that British commercial interests were being injuriously affected by the present state of unrest in Mexico.

TO PROBE THE DEPARTMENTS.

Nine Committees on Expenditures Au thorized to Begin Work at Once.

WASHINGTON, April 20.-By a unanimous vote the House to-day adopted the resolution introduced by Representative Hamlin of Missouri authorizing the nine committees on expenditures in the executive department to conduct an exhaustive investigatian of the classified service and of the departmental machinery of the Government, to administer oaths and to

send for persons and papers.

The inquiry will be begun at once. It is probable that the members of the President's Cabinet will be the first witnesses summoned by the committees, which will work separately but under the same general plan.

general plan.

The last time the Democrats investi-The last time the Democrats investi-gated the Government departments, which was in 1876, they indicted a Cabinet officer, labolished hundreds of jobs and reduced the annual expenditures of the Govern-ment by \$30,000,000.

Relief to Ocean Travellers.

WASHINGTON, April 20.-Slight relief to the pestered ocean traveller is pro- Mexico on the subject of the reply to the posed by a bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative O'Shaughnessy of Rhode Island. It increases from d \$100 to \$300 the amount of clothing pur-

cavalry passing through here Friday for Arizona points. The Sixth Cavalry will reach here Friday on board three troop trains en route to Fort Huachuca. Nogales and Douglas. Ariz.

The first train, carrying twelve officers. 254 men and 309 horses, will arrive at 10 A. M. The second train will arrive at 11 P. M. and will carry thirteen officers. 234 men and 318 horses. The third train will be launched in July from the yards of the Cantiere Navele Triestino. She is 500 feet long and of 18,000 tons displace. 500 feet long and of 18,000 tons displace-ment. She can carry 150 first cabin, 450 second cabin and 1,800 third class passen-gers. The Kaiser Franz Joseph I. will be in commission at the end of this year.

WON'T GET ANGRY AT DIAZ

TAFT PREPARED FOR IRRITA TION IN MEXICO'S NOTE.

Is Quite Sure Guarantees for Safety of Americans and Respect for U. S. Soll Will Be Given-All the Rest Meant Only to Influence Home Politics

WASHINGTON, April 20 .- United States officials are firmly of the belief that the formal reply which Mexico has prepared to this Government's protest against fighting along the border contains assurances that definite restrictive measure have been adopted for the future guidance of the Mexican Federal forces

In so far as the note contains assurances of this character it is satisfactory to this Government, but in other respects it will probably tend to aggravate the relations between the two countries.

President Taft and officials of the State Department contend that they have already received from Mexico all that they asked, which was a promise that that Government would take steps to protect American lives on this side of the border against Mexican bullets.

Ambassador Wilson has assured them that the Mexican Government has issued instructions to its army in accordance with this request. The assurance that the State Depa-tment already has received has been informal but official, and it is expected that the diplomatic note of the Mexican Government will formally confirm the verbal statements. It is in regard to questions of fact con-

cerning the engagement between the Mexican Federal troops and the insurrectos at Agua Prieta that further trouble is likely to arise between the United States and Mexico. The Diaz Government has seized upon the opportunity presented by its reply to take Americans to task for participation in the revolution.

It disclaims all responsibility for the killing of Americans on this side of the boundary line and contends that the revolutionists and Americans themselves who are supporting the insurrecto movement are alone accountable. It charges that the revolutionists received aid from Americans in the course of the battle at Agua Prieta and that a Mexican Federal lieutenant was shot down by builets fired from the custom house on the American

In fact this Government is prepared to receive a very peppery lecture from Mexico in the formal note of reply. Officials of the Government admitted to-day that excerpts from the note, disclosing an almost insolent spirit on the part of the Mexican Government, resembled portions of the text that had been received from Ambassador Wilson.

President Taft, however, made it clear o-day that there would be no danger of an invasion of Mexico on account of the character of Mexico's reply to this Government's remonstrance. The President talked over the Mexican situation with Chairman Sulzer and three other members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and assured them that he appreciated fully the circumstances under which the Mexican reply has been written and that t would not lead to any serious difficulty between the countries. The President told members of the committee that only the anti-American features of the note had been made public in Mexico city, whereas an the friendly and diplomatic passages of it had been eliminated

The President and officials of the Stat Department believe that the Mexican Government intended to have only the he Mexican ex-Minister of War, expects strong anti-American portions of the administration to play to the anti-American sentiment at home. It is the belief of Washington officials that a large portion of Mexico's reply to this country Concordia Made Capital of a Rebel State was framed purely for home consumption and for the purpose of strengthen MAZATLAN, Sinaloa, April 20.-Headed ing the Government itself with the people. The members of the House committee were told that the Mexican note when I was finally presented to this Government would contain assurances of all that the

State Department has asked. Both the President and Secretary Knox refused to-day to show any evidence of character of the Mexican note. In fact Concordia the rebels are sending out character of the Mexican note. In fact bands to take nearby towns. A demand has been made for the surrender of Villa Union, but Federal troops there are preparing to defend the town.

Many families are taking refuge in the country. Preparations for the defence depend upon their support in any course satisfied with developments, and in return depend upon their support in any course

which he might take. When the conference was over Repre sentative Sulzer, chairman of the committee, said: "We are with the President His course is wholly satisfactory to the House committee, and he can depend upon us to sustain him."

While the United States had demanded of Mexico that she use every effort to safeguard the lives of Americans on this side of the boundary. President Taft

further fighting at strategic points along the border President Taft feels confident, however, from the assurances that he has received that the Mexican Government will do its utmost to safeguard American lives, and he in turn is deter mined to exert himself to the utmost to prevent the United States from being brought into serious trouble with Mexico

To several visitors to-day the Presiant remarked that it took two to make a war, thus indicating that this Government, whatever Mexico's attitude might be, will use great moderation and selfto the letter which he had written to Gov Sloan and declared that it reflected the attitude which he would continue to take in any border troubles that might arise.

The President does not expect the full text of the Mexican note until to-morrow and it may be several days before it arrives. The text of the note was delivered yesterday to Ambassador Wilson at Mexico city. The State Department is-

sued this statement to-day: "The Department of State declines to comment upon press telegrams from representations made by the American Embassy under its instructions of April 14 Pa., died here to-day. to call attention to the need of instruct tions to prevent further danger to American life and property as in the Douglas incident. Neither the text of the embassy's note nor of the Mexican reply is

**DIVIDED CONTROL** 

A building entirely sub-let to sub-contractors without a general contractor in control cannot be built with that harmony and co-operation, and the consequent economy of money and time, that cen-

Put the most competent building contractor in supreme command of your operation, and you will ensure a rapid, economical and highly satisfactory performance.

tralized control would ensure.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY Building Construction Fifty-One Wall Street

lars connected with the Douglas incident."
Señor Manuel M. Zamacona, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, issued this formal statement:
"The note addressed by the Department of Foreign Affairs to Ambassador Wilson refers to the lamentable events on the border and it certainly must be friendly in form and essence. It is impossible to suppose for a moment that it might be in the least unfriendly or discourteous. The relations between the discourteous. The relations between the two governments have been most cordial. It would be very convenient to wait until the note is made known in full before venturing any comments on fragmentary and unauthenticated quotations.

tations.

"The press at present and more than ever may do great good if it directs its efforts to prevent public opinion being unduly excited and misled. This would be a great help toward accomplishing the earnest wishes of the Mexican people and their forwards to preserve the friendly.

ermest wishes of the Mexican people and their Government to preserve the friendly relations existing between both countries.

Dr. Francisco Gomez, the insurrectos' representative in this country, declined to-night to discuss the negotiations pending between him and Señor de la Barra, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, for an armistice pending peace proposals. He acknowledged, however, that the information from El Paso that Leader Madero had declined to consider a truce until after the city of Juarez had been attacked was probably correct. attacked was probably correct.

The impression here is that the peace plans have just about fallen through and that there will soon be more fighting near the border, probably in the vicinity of

Juarez.

The War Department received to-day

The War Department received to-day this despatch from the commanding officer at El Paso;
"An attack on Juarez is expected any time after to-day. Part of Madero's force visible this morning from old Fort Bliss approaching Juarez from the west. Both sides notified yesterday not to fire in United States iterritory. Special patrol. Both sides notined yesterday not to fre in United States territory. Special patrol sent out last night under Lieut Lyman captured wagon loaded with rifles, ammunition, haversacks, canteens, rations and explosive hand bombs. Mexicans jumped and escaped in brush and darkness; wagon nearing Yaleta.

"Sterver."

SAYS DIAZ MISSTATES. Rebel Junta Replies to Charges That

U. S. Troops Help the Insurgent Cause. SAN ANTONIO, April 20.-The revo utionary junta here gave out to-night the following statement reviewing President Diaz's answer to President Taft's recent

remonstrance: We are not at all surprised at the insolent and defiant tone of the Mexican Government's reply to the American Gov ernment relative to the Agua Prieta-Douglas incident, as said reply is reported from Mexico city. The political signifi-cance of the reply is in line with the double dealing of the Diaz Government in its policy toward the United States.

"The true facts in connection with the Agua Prieta engagements are wilfully and maliciously misstated by the Diaz Government, as the reports of American officials and impartial witnesses to the affair demonstrate that the attitude of the American troops was strictly neutral, and all those crossing the border were disarmed, whether Federals or insurectos. It is not true that the American troops gave any help at all to the insur rectos

"The Diaz Government, having seen that the attitude of the American people

that the attitude of the American people froward our fight for liberty is friendly and that the masses of the American people are with us heart and soul in our righteous fight for political liberty and against slavery, is now determined to use the display of American sympathy as a political asset against us among the uninity of the display of Americans to a sto force racial prejudice against Americans. The official prejudice against Americans. The official press, which is all the press of Mexico, will follow the steps of the dictator in their editorials and writings.

"We feel that the attitude of the American troops and officers was strictly within the law. We regret that the Federal troops were not cautious enough to prevent their fire from causing damage on American soil. As an act of equivational to prevent their fire from causing damage on American soil. As an act of equivational to prevent their fire from causing damage on American soil. As an act of equivational to prevent their fire from causing damage on American soil. As an act of equivational to prevent their fire from causing damage on American soil. As an act of equivational to prevent their fire from causing damage on American soil. As an act of equivational to prevent their fire from causing damage on American soil. As an act of equivational to prevent the fire from causing damage on American soil. As an act of equivational to prevent the fire from causing damage on American soil. As an act of equivational to prevent the fire from causing damage on American soil. As an act of equivational to prevent the fire from causing damage on the fir realizes that there is likely to be a repetition of the occurrences at Douglas at other points along the boundary line.

He does not believe that it will be practicable to establish a neutral zone, and he appreciates that there is likely to be forther field that the secret service custom officers and detective agencies employed in this country by the Diaz Government, who repeatedly and illegally seize arms and appreciates that there is likely to be forther field that the secret service custom officers and detective agencies employed in this country by the Diaz Government, who repeatedly and illegally seize arms and appreciate that there is likely to be forther field that the secret service custom officers and detective agencies employed in this country by the Diaz Government, who repeatedly and illegally seize arms and appreciate that there is likely to be forther field that the secret service custom of the secret service custom

THAT WINTER POLAR DASH Nansen Thinks That Amundsen's Antare tie Plans Have Been Misunderstood.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. CHRISTIANIA, April 20.-Nansen does not believe that the recent news regarding Amundsen's plans is to be interpreted as meaning that the explorer intends to make a winter dash for the south pole. He says he thinks what Amundsen meant to say was that he was about to start on

THE POPE NOT VERY WELL. Notwithstanding. He Grants a Few Private Audiences at the Vatican.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN ROME. April 20 .- Although slightly in disposed, the Pope granted a few private

Rabbi Illowizi Dies in Rome. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, April 20.—The Rev. Henry
Iliowizi, formerly a rabbi in Philadelphia,

Andrew Carnegie National Park.

WASHINGTON, April 20. The name of Andrew Carnegie will be attached to a before the Department. From a brief telegram received from the embassy on the subject it appears that orders have been given through the Mexican War Department to prevent firing that might endanger American life and property in Douglas and that the Mexican Government has expressed itself as deploring the incident in question.

"It is inferred from the embassy's between the news which has reached a year.

I will syear. national park in Arizona if a bill intro-

BIG ARMY GUARD FOR EL PASO

PROGRAMME LAID OUT IN CASE SHOTS CROSS THE BORDER.

Gen. Dunean Stations an Infantry an Cavalry Force With Machine Guns Near-Wise Colonels in Command Maderos Slam Gomez Peace Plan.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 20 .- If Franisco I. Madero, the insurrecto leader, who is now in the hills back of Juarez awaiting the answer to his demand for the surrender of the town within twentyfour hours, makes good his threat and tackles Gen. Navarro and the Federal garrison there will be an adequate force of American soldiers on the opposite side of the river to prevent, if possible, a repetition of the grave oiroumstances attending the battles at Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas, Ariz. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, in command

of the Department of Texas, has massed battalion of infantry and three troops of cavalry within striking distance of El Paso and he has disposed five other troops of cavalry within two or three hours rail journey of the exposed American town. "Full instructions for the guidance of

the officers in command of the troops at El Paso have been sent," said Gen. Duncan to-day. "I cannot of course tell what these orders stipulate, but I can say that there are two very competent officers at El Paso to put them into execution, and I have every belief in their ability to act as the circumstances may dictate The two officers in question are Col

E. Z. Steever, in command of the Fourth Cavalry Regiment, and Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, who commands the Twentythird Infantry. Gen. Duncan outlined what their forces comprised and how the various fragments of the two organizations were now disposed so as to act immediately upon the firing of the first shot in the threatened attack upon the

Col. Steever has his headquarters staff. three troops of the Fourth and one machine gun platoon with him at El Paso. Troop G is doing patrol duty at the smelter outside of the town to the west ward, the place where Americans used to congregate to witness the skirmishes between insurrectos and Federals during the half hearted investment of the city last February. One troop of the Fourth is at Noria, N. M., two hours by rail to the west of El Paso; another is at Anapara, N. M., one is at Fabers, Tex. A fourth troop is split between the Texan towns of Ysleta and Clint. All could be assembled at El Paso on three hours notice. Col. Sharpe and his headquarters staff

are established at Fort Bliss, a little over three miles outside of El Paso. He has four companies of the Twenty-third and one machine gun platoon. At present Gen, Duncan said, a portion of Col. Sharpe's command is doing patrol duty through the town of El Paso itself, from the smelter west of the city to Washingon Park on the east.

The two platoons of machine guns are reckoned as a large portion of the strength of the neutrality guard at El Paso. There are two guns to each platoon. One machine gun is counted as effective as a company of infantry. It was learned at Gen. Duncan's office

and from the members of Gen. Carter's staff to-day that judging from President Diaz's disposition to criticise the attitude of the American troops along the border as an answer to the demand of this Government for guarantees against the taking of American lives in the border fighting a very vexatious problem may be raised by the Mexican Government any day. It is said that will relate to the disputed little island near the town of

disputed little island near the town of Ojinaga.

The Mexican port of entry across the river from the Texas town of Presidlo, wherein Gen. Luque has maintained himself for almost six weeks against a force of besieging rebels many times larger than his own, lies on the bank of the Rio Grande, and just to the northwest of it the river in and just to the northwest of it the river in cutting a new channel for itself has snipped off a few acres of Mexican soil and added them to the United States; at least so the physical facts stand. An international boundary commission has not yet decided to which country the disputed island be-

ongs.
The island offers a commanding point o

SCRAPS OVER VETO BILL.

Winston Churchill Throws the Comm Into Bad Temper as Usual.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. wrangling session over the Lords' veto bill the House was counted out at 3:25 o'clock A. M. Premier Asquith left the session comparatively early and Winston a reconnaissance and not that he was Churchill, the Home Secretary, took the restraint. The President referred again going to make his actual start for far leadership. Thereafter the session, as is

Earl A. Winterton, who is the member from Sussex, and other pugnacious members of both sides kept the chairman busy enforcing order.

The situation became warm at one time between the Home Secretary and the audiences to-day. No public audiences member from Sussex, the latter accusing will be granted till the celebration of the jubilee of Italian unity is over. Several amendments to the veto bill

were rejected. MASSACRE FEARED IN FEZ.

France Will Send Troops to Protect Christians Spanish Courier Killed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MADRID, April 20. An important counoil of the Mnisters was held to-night at communicated important information on Moroccan situation, including the fact that a Spanish courier had been killed by rebels and that the attack on Fez had been renewed.

France has communicated with Spain her intention of sending to Fes a column of troops to protect the lives of Christians. It is expected that more Spanish troops will be sent at once to Melilla.

FAILS TO KIDNAP HIS BABY. TO CONTROL NIAGARA'S WATERS Harold Keeler Seen by a Hallboy and

Halted by a Refractory Taxleab. The three-year-old child, Elizabeth Harriet Keeler, the daughter of Harold Keeler, a salesman living in Fair Haven . J., was the object last nght of a deep laid kidnapping scheme on the part of her father. Mr. and Mrs. Keeler have not been living together for the last year and Mrs. Keeler joined the Hippodrome company under the name of Trixy Twain. She has been living at the Hotel Baroni in West Forty-third street and has had

the child in her possession Mrs. Reeler lived with Miss Ethel White ing at the hotel and it was in the latter's care that the child was left while the mother was away. Keeler came over from New Jersey last night and planned the kidnapping. He engaged a taxi and had it stand in front of Jack's restaurant until he came for it. He also arranged with a woman whose name was not ascer-sized to call up Mrs. Keeler, and of course not being able to get her ask for Miss Whiting and dictate to her a note for Mrs.

Keeler.

It was Keeler's plan to enter the hotel while this was goinglon, go up to the room where Miss Whiting had left the child and carry it to the taxi and get away to Plttsfield, Mass. He had had a room in the hotel for the last week unknown to his wife.

The scheme might have gone through had not a hallboy in the hotel seen Keeler go out with the child bundled in a blanket under his arm. He at once told Miss Whiting, who left the telephone message unfinished and with some other hotel guests rushed after the man with the child.

In front of Jack's they saw him enter

child.

In front of Jack's they saw him enter the taxi, but there was some trouble in starting and before the cab could turn about and get away they had descended upon it. Miss Whiting gabbed the child. Keeler objected and there arose such a scene of discord that Policeman Cavanaugh took the whole party to the West Fortz-seventh extract station.

naugh took the whole party to the West Forty-seventh street station.

There Keeler admitted trying to kidnap the girl and told how he had worked it out. He also said he had spent \$25 for clothes for Elizabeth, the baby. He was taken to night court and there discharged.

NEW CONOLEST OF COREA. Japan Breaking Down Prejudice Coun try Prospers-Manchurtan Invasion.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, April 20.-The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Mukden sends paper an account of a tour of Cores which has just been completed. He writes that the country has changed remarkably since its annexation to Japan He asserts that the Japanese treat the Coreans well, that there exists little feeling of resentment and that the anti-Japanese prejudice is almost entirely eradicated

There are now 200,000 Japanese in Gorea of whom 50,000 are in Seoul Seoul ha been transformed and there are evidence of progress everywhere. There has been a considerable increase in banking particularly. Referring to Great Britain's surrender

of the right of extraterritoriality and America's refusal to surrender pending the passage of a permanent mining law the correspondent raises the warning that the foreigner is likely to be disoriminated against unless special capitulations are arranged. Japan is pressing northward across the Yalu and is urging the Coreans to cross the river and settle in Manchuria. Small bands of Coreans are now reaching even as far as Mukden. Japanese Corean money is now circu-

lating everywhere. It is believed that Japan is about to demand on the Valu the same sort of free trade zone that Russia has along the Amur. If she succeeds in gaining this concession from the Chinese a breakdown of the Chinese customs barrier in Manchuria will follow, with ruin to the neutral trade, since Japan's coastal position is radically different from Russia's inland position. The correspondent dwells on other

sepects of Japan's advance in China and warns England that if she supports Japan the English Manchurian trade, centring at Newchang, will be lost. If China is abandoned in Manchuria the ultimate results will be incalculable. friendly support she cannot withstand an ultimatum. She hopes that Great Britain will observe the stipulations of the Jap-anese alliance.

IS FOOT FALL KILLS AVIATOR. Louis, Injured Several Days Ago, Was Thought to Be in No Danger.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. REIMS, France, April 20 .- A few days ago M. Louis, a pupil at the aviation training grounds at Châlons comp, fell six yards from an aeroplane.

He was taken to the camp hospital. It was not thought that he was seriously hurt, but the young aviator died to-day.

## **An All Around** Household Remedy

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is used in Mr. Agor's home as the family

It should be in every medicine chest. It is good for everybody.

In his letter he says: "I have used Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey in my family for the last five years. It is certainly a wonderful remedy for colds, bowel trou-ble and nervousness. We take it as an all-around household remedy and feel sure it can't be beat."-John Agor R. F. D., No. 3, Hammondsport, N. Y.



**Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey** 

has to its credit over fifty years of public service. It is the result of years of care-ful work and is an absolutely pure distillation of carefully malted grain. Overworked men, delicate women and sickly children will find in it the health and strength-giving parts that are so neces-sary to them. It is a wonderful remedy in the treatment and cure of consumption, pneumonia, grip, bronchitis, coughs the palace. Prime Minister Canalejas colds. asthma, malaria, low fevers, stomach troubles and all wasting, weakening conditions, if taken as directed.

Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey is the only whis-key that was taxed by the Government as a medicine during the Spanish-American war. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold IN SEALED BOTTLES ONLY by druggists, grocers and dealers everywhere, or shipped direct for \$1.00 per large bottle.

Bill to Give Effect to the Treaty Between

This Country and Great Britain. WASHINGTON, April 20 .- A bill intended to give effect to the fifth article of the convention between the United States and Great Britain relating to Canadian l oundary waters, signed January 11, 1909 was introduced in the Senate to-day b Senator Root of New York. The bill provides that no waters shall

he diverted from Niagara River within New York for power purposes without the consent of the Secretary of War Such consent he is authorized to give to Such consent he is authorized to give to companies, persons and corporations having authority from the State, but a limitation is put upon the quantity of water to be diverted under such a permit, that it shall not exceed the limitation fixed in the treaty, and provided also that in no event shall a diversion be allow din excess of 15,600 cubic feet a second without the consent of the State of New York and the International Boundary Commission. Penalties are prescribed for violations. The Secretary of War is authorized to make regulations for the use of the water in Niagara River above Niagara Falls.

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MARRIED. AUCHINGLOSS - STANTON. -On Wednesday April 19, 1911, at 30 West 49th st., by the Rev Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, Priscilla Dison daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lee Station to Joseph Howland Auchincless.

DURANT—GOULD.—On Thursday, April 20, 4 Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, Susan Mary Gould to Aldrich Durant ILDER-TIFFANY .- On April 20, 1911, at 27 East 72d st., New York, by the Rev. Dr. Charles H Parkhurst, Louise Comfort Tiffany, daughter of Louis C. Tiffany, to Rodman de Ray Gilder OR AWETZ-WESTCOTT .- On Thursday, Apr 20, 1911, at Christ Church, Mayfair, London, England, Violet, daughter of the late Ed-

ward Noyes and Jane Dows Westcott Victor Morawetz. ABER-BLISS .- On April 19, Charlotte, daughter of the late Charles and Harriet K. Bliss, to S. Sherman Taber, son of David S. and Elizabeth W. Taber of New York, at Plitsfield, Masby the Rev. T. W. Nickerson, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Rockwell.

DIED.

BERTRAM. Oliver Bertram, aged 31 years Funeral at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH. 241 and 24 West 23 d st. (FRANK F. CAMPBELL BLIM.)

BUTLER.—Very suddenly, on April 7, 1911. 6 heart fallure, at the Hotel Grosvenor, Londor England, George Prentiss Butler of Yonkes N. Y., husband of Ellen Mudge Butler and sot of Mary R. Marshall and the late William Airk Butler, in the 46th year of his age.

Funeral strictly private. Kindly omit flowers CLARK.—At his home in New York city, on Apri 20, Samuel Y. Clark, son of the late Matthias

Funeral private. Collins.—On April 19, Cel. John Thomas Collins, aged 67 years, at Hahnemann Hos pital. Interment Sandwich, Mass. Boston papers please copy.

(ING.—On April 10, 1911, at her home, 121 East 40th st., New York, Marte Pilat King, loves wife of William Herbert King.

Funeral services Friday evening, April 21, 415 Interment at the convenience

RUSSELL. -On Wednesday, April 19, 1911, Robert C. Russell, in his 63d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 312 West 15th st., Friday, April 21, at 8 o'clock P. M. VIGELIUS.—On Thursday, April 20, 1911, at Cranford J. N. J., Clara Louisa Galpen, wift of William Vigelius. Funeral service will be held at the late re-dence, 111 Holly St., Cranford, at 11 o clock April 22, 1911. Interment private.

UNDERTAKERS.

The Duffy Mait Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y. Chapels. Ambulance Service. Tel. 1324 Chapels.